

DAILY RECORD-UNION

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1890

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,

Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid seven-day paper.

For one year, \$6.00

For six months, \$3.50

For three months, \$2.00

Subscribers served by Carriers at Private Clubs per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

The WEEKLY UNION per year, \$1.00

The SUNDAY UNION per year, \$1.00

All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers, with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The Best Advertising Medium on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Friday: For Northern California—Fair weather; warmer at Fresno.

THE MYSTERY OF THE REAR GUARD.

Those who are disposed to doubt Assad Farnu's story of the cruelties practiced at Yambuya in the camp of the rear guard of the Enin Relief Expedition should examine into the testimony of Assad more closely.

The English journals championing the defense made for Bartlett claim that Assad is unworthy of belief; that he is contradicted by the discrepancies between his affidavit and his sworn statements; that he was the interpreter for the rear guard, and under the influence of natives at Yambuya; that, in short, as he is not an Englishman, he is not to be believed against Englishmen.

It is a maxim of law that daily records, made at the time of occurrence, and when there was no expectation that they would be used as evidence, are to be received as strong props of the truth. Now it turns out that Assad, as was his habit as to all things transpiring during the expedition's progress, kept a daily journal, wherein he entered the minutest details of daily life in the rear guard camp. These entries were made hour by hour, day by day, before Major Bartlett's death, and before and after Stanley's return in search of the guard.

This journal, bearing on its face all the earmarks of truth, fully sustains the charges entered against Bartlett. Floggings, according to this record, were almost constant, and Bartlett appears to have taken kindly to them. The Major always had food in plenty, though the men were starving. That Jameson purchased a slave girl to be slaughtered, to solve the question whether the tribes were cannibals, Assad had reason enough to believe. For he saw the handkerchiefs, the medium of the alleged purchase, delivered, and the captive brought out and executed. Though this giving of the handkerchiefs may have been an innocent act on the part of Jameson, as is contended in defense of his memory, yet Assad's record is not thereby discredited.

Assad's explanation concerning the variance between his affidavit, which is practically a copy of his journal, and his oral statement, is reasonable. He says that it was thought best by the Enin Relief Committee that he should withhold information about the expedition, and hence his facts set out in his journal.

Further concerning the incident of cannibalism, it is worthy of consideration that Jameson's oral relation of the matter, written two weeks prior to his death, is damaging. He says that he gave six handkerchiefs, and did see "the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life." He admits that he made sketches of the cannibalism, not at the moment, but later from memory. He admits that he did not protest, but excuses himself by the execution and all that followed were so sudden that he was dazed.

All in all there is something about the history of that fatal camp that is horrifying. The official records we fear will, when received, disclose facts that will shock the humane sense of the civilized world, and reveal cruelties, tortures and indignities that will make men blush for their sex.

PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTION.

The Georgia Legislature is composed largely of farmers. Most of them are members of the Alliance, and are likewise Democrats, or have been to date. In that Legislature there has been introduced a sweeping anti-alcohol and prohibition law, sweeping the sale of liquors in less quantities than one quart. The fact may be taken to indicate the direction of the Alliance in the South.

If it runs to absolute prohibition it will probably encounter successful opposition that a stringent regulation of the traffic will not awaken. In the recent election prohibition was directly voted upon in Nebraska, and was defeated by 40,000 majority in a total vote of 200,000. In Kansas the vote on prohibition was indirect, and the party championing it was defeated. In Iowa the prohibition question was presented in the same way, and the Prohibitionists were snored under.

In the three States named the Prohibitionists put forth their best efforts, spent much money in prohibition literature, and the party sent its best speakers into those communities, which are States where it has more likelihood of success than in any other, if we except Georgia. The Voice, the organ of the Prohibition party, says that through its agency alone \$40,000 were sent into Nebraska to aid the Prohibition contest, yet the result was as stated.

There is a great deal of wisdom in the remark of the Minneapolis Times that the effect of the enactment of radical prohibition laws has been always to check temperance work. When the law comes, the friends of reform stand back and await results, and the results have been disappointments in the main, because the law on the statute books silences the educational work of temperance and detracts from the power and the motives of the plea made in the name of intelligence and virtue. This, our contemporary asserts, was precisely the effect in Iowa after the State procured her prohibitory law. But there

is no evidence of record that any such results have followed legislation to restrict the influence of the saloons and their existence in the country.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER is positive that Governor Hill will make a good Senator, but finds in him no qualifications fitting him for the Presidency. It declares that Mr. Cleveland is the only man in sight who can lead the Democratic party as a Presidential nominee. On the other hand, the Atlanta Constitution, as Democratic as is its Charleston contemporary, is equally positive that Governor Hill must be selected as the Democratic nominee for President. The New York Globe concurs with the News and Courier, saying that no other man but Mr. Cleveland can be seriously considered as in the race. The Savannah (Ga.) News takes the same view, and says that no other Democrat now stands at the head of the Presidential alley. The Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette echoes the statement, as does the Chicago Herald and the Richmond State. All these are representative Democratic journals. The proposition of those pronouncing for Mr. Cleveland runs about the same throughout all the journalistic expressions of Democratic opinion. It fairly represents the division of party sentiment concerning the two men. The preponderance in favor of Mr. Cleveland is one of emphasis, and is characterized by a "will not be refused" tone that is significant. It indicates very clearly what is the chief drift of thought concerning Presidential timber for the Democratic craft in 1892.

We admire the spirit of the women who are expected to exhibit specimens of their handiwork at the Chicago World's Fair. They wish their contributions to be placed in the classes to which they belong, and that they shall not be, as is contemplated, set apart and labeled "Woman's Work." That is to say, if a woman exhibits an invention, an art creation, a labor-saving device, or any other result of her genius and skill, she should have all the advantages that there may be in being classed with all others who exhibit in competition any similar work. Why not? Why, if woman is permitted to enter the competitive field of labor and invention, should her exhibits be labeled with the sex of the producer or creator of the idea, or thing shown? The very act of marking the sex of the exhibitor upon the article begs for it some special consideration, and in this itself is unfair to competitors. Why not place a sign over the inventions and exhibits of men—"The work of men"—as well as over the work of women? Is there not as much warrant in reason for the first as the last designation? The exhibits should stand or fall upon their merits. There should be neither discrimination for nor against any exhibit because of the sex of the exhibitor.

The conservative thinking membership of the Irish home rule party will concur with Mr. Gladstone in his expression that to avoid disaster to the party Parnell should retire from its leadership.

THE WESTLERS.

Evan Lewis and J. McInerney Give an Exhibition of Strength and Skill.

Evan Lewis, the noted wrestler, and J. McInerney, a young Irishman of considerable fame in the same direction, gave a splendid exhibition of that art at the Clunie Opera-house last evening, under the management of James E. Davies, the so-called "Parsion." Although it was apparent to all that Lewis' great strength, though the men were starving. That Jameson purchased a slave girl to be slaughtered, to solve the question whether the tribes were cannibals, Assad had reason enough to believe. For he saw the handkerchiefs, the medium of the alleged purchase, delivered, and the captive brought out and executed. Though this giving of the handkerchiefs may have been an innocent act on the part of Jameson, as is contended in defense of his memory, yet Assad's record is not thereby discredited.

Assad's explanation concerning the variance between his affidavit, which is practically a copy of his journal, and his oral statement, is reasonable. He says that it was thought best by the Enin Relief Committee that he should withhold information about the expedition, and hence his facts set out in his journal.

Further concerning the incident of cannibalism, it is worthy of consideration that Jameson's oral relation of the matter, written two weeks prior to his death, is damaging. He says that he gave six handkerchiefs, and did see "the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life." He admits that he made sketches of the cannibalism, not at the moment, but later from memory. He admits that he did not protest, but excuses himself by the execution and all that followed were so sudden that he was dazed.

All in all there is something about the history of that fatal camp that is horrifying. The official records we fear will, when received, disclose facts that will shock the humane sense of the civilized world, and reveal cruelties, tortures and indignities that will make men blush for their sex.

PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTION.

The Georgia Legislature is composed largely of farmers. Most of them are members of the Alliance, and are likewise Democrats, or have been to date. In that Legislature there has been introduced a sweeping anti-alcohol and prohibition law, sweeping the sale of liquors in less quantities than one quart. The fact may be taken to indicate the direction of the Alliance in the South.

If it runs to absolute prohibition it will probably encounter successful opposition that a stringent regulation of the traffic will not awaken. In the recent election prohibition was directly voted upon in Nebraska, and was defeated by 40,000 majority in a total vote of 200,000. In Kansas the vote on prohibition was indirect, and the party championing it was defeated. In Iowa the prohibition question was presented in the same way, and the Prohibitionists were snored under.

In the three States named the Prohibitionists put forth their best efforts, spent much money in prohibition literature, and the party sent its best speakers into those communities, which are States where it has more likelihood of success than in any other, if we except Georgia. The Voice, the organ of the Prohibition party, says that through its agency alone \$40,000 were sent into Nebraska to aid the Prohibition contest, yet the result was as stated.

There is a great deal of wisdom in the remark of the Minneapolis Times that the effect of the enactment of radical prohibition laws has been always to check temperance work. When the law comes, the friends of reform stand back and await results, and the results have been disappointments in the main, because the law on the statute books silences the educational work of temperance and detracts from the power and the motives of the plea made in the name of intelligence and virtue. This, our contemporary asserts, was precisely the effect in Iowa after the State procured her prohibitory law. But there

is no evidence of record that any such results have followed legislation to restrict the influence of the saloons and their existence in the country.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER is positive that Governor Hill will make a good Senator, but finds in him no qualifications fitting him for the Presidency. It declares that Mr. Cleveland is the only man in sight who can lead the Democratic party as a Presidential nominee. On the other hand, the Atlanta Constitution, as Democratic as is its Charleston contemporary, is equally positive that Governor Hill must be selected as the Democratic nominee for President. The New York Globe concurs with the News and Courier, saying that no other man but Mr. Cleveland can be seriously considered as in the race. The Savannah (Ga.) News takes the same view, and says that no other Democrat now stands at the head of the Presidential alley. The Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette echoes the statement, as does the Chicago Herald and the Richmond State. All these are representative Democratic journals. The proposition of those pronouncing for Mr. Cleveland runs about the same throughout all the journalistic expressions of Democratic opinion. It fairly represents the division of party sentiment concerning the two men. The preponderance in favor of Mr. Cleveland is one of emphasis, and is characterized by a "will not be refused" tone that is significant. It indicates very clearly what is the chief drift of thought concerning Presidential timber for the Democratic craft in 1892.

We admire the spirit of the women who are expected to exhibit specimens of their handiwork at the Chicago World's Fair. They wish their contributions to be placed in the classes to which they belong, and that they shall not be, as is contemplated, set apart and labeled "Woman's Work." That is to say, if a woman exhibits an invention, an art creation, a labor-saving device, or any other result of her genius and skill, she should have all the advantages that there may be in being classed with all others who exhibit in competition any similar work. Why not? Why, if woman is permitted to enter the competitive field of labor and invention, should her exhibits be labeled with the sex of the producer or creator of the idea, or thing shown? The very act of marking the sex of the exhibitor upon the article begs for it some special consideration, and in this itself is unfair to competitors. Why not place a sign over the inventions and exhibits of men—"The work of men"—as well as over the work of women? Is there not as much warrant in reason for the first as the last designation? The exhibits should stand or fall upon their merits. There should be neither discrimination for nor against any exhibit because of the sex of the exhibitor.

The conservative thinking membership of the Irish home rule party will concur with Mr. Gladstone in his expression that to avoid disaster to the party Parnell should retire from its leadership.

THE WESTLERS.

Evan Lewis and J. McInerney Give an Exhibition of Strength and Skill.

Evan Lewis, the noted wrestler, and J. McInerney, a young Irishman of considerable fame in the same direction, gave a splendid exhibition of that art at the Clunie Opera-house last evening, under the management of James E. Davies, the so-called "Parsion." Although it was apparent to all that Lewis' great strength, though the men were starving. That Jameson purchased a slave girl to be slaughtered, to solve the question whether the tribes were cannibals, Assad had reason enough to believe. For he saw the handkerchiefs, the medium of the alleged purchase, delivered, and the captive brought out and executed. Though this giving of the handkerchiefs may have been an innocent act on the part of Jameson, as is contended in defense of his memory, yet Assad's record is not thereby discredited.

Assad's explanation concerning the variance between his affidavit, which is practically a copy of his journal, and his oral statement, is reasonable. He says that it was thought best by the Enin Relief Committee that he should withhold information about the expedition, and hence his facts set out in his journal.

Further concerning the incident of cannibalism, it is worthy of consideration that Jameson's oral relation of the matter, written two weeks prior to his death, is damaging. He says that he gave six handkerchiefs, and did see "the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life." He admits that he made sketches of the cannibalism, not at the moment, but later from memory. He admits that he did not protest, but excuses himself by the execution and all that followed were so sudden that he was dazed.

All in all there is something about the history of that fatal camp that is horrifying. The official records we fear will, when received, disclose facts that will shock the humane sense of the civilized world, and reveal cruelties, tortures and indignities that will make men blush for their sex.

PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTION.

The Georgia Legislature is composed largely of farmers. Most of them are members of the Alliance, and are likewise Democrats, or have been to date. In that Legislature there has been introduced a sweeping anti-alcohol and prohibition law, sweeping the sale of liquors in less quantities than one quart. The fact may be taken to indicate the direction of the Alliance in the South.

If it runs to absolute prohibition it will probably encounter successful opposition that a stringent regulation of the traffic will not awaken. In the recent election prohibition was directly voted upon in Nebraska, and was defeated by 40,000 majority in a total vote of 200,000. In Kansas the vote on prohibition was indirect, and the party championing it was defeated. In Iowa the prohibition question was presented in the same way, and the Prohibitionists were snored under.

In the three States named the Prohibitionists put forth their best efforts, spent much money in prohibition literature, and the party sent its best speakers into those communities, which are States where it has more likelihood of success than in any other, if we except Georgia. The Voice, the organ of the Prohibition party, says that through its agency alone \$40,000 were sent into Nebraska to aid the Prohibition contest, yet the result was as stated.

There is a great deal of wisdom in the remark of the Minneapolis Times that the effect of the enactment of radical prohibition laws has been always to check temperance work. When the law comes, the friends of reform stand back and await results, and the results have been disappointments in the main, because the law on the statute books silences the educational work of temperance and detracts from the power and the motives of the plea made in the name of intelligence and virtue. This, our contemporary asserts, was precisely the effect in Iowa after the State procured her prohibitory law. But there

is no evidence of record that any such results have followed legislation to restrict the influence of the saloons and their existence in the country.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER is positive that Governor Hill will make a good Senator, but finds in him no qualifications fitting him for the Presidency. It declares that Mr. Cleveland is the only man in sight who can lead the Democratic party as a Presidential nominee. On the other hand, the Atlanta Constitution, as Democratic as is its Charleston contemporary, is equally positive that Governor Hill must be selected as the Democratic nominee for President. The New York Globe concurs with the News and Courier, saying that no other man but Mr. Cleveland can be seriously considered as in the race. The Savannah (Ga.) News takes the same view, and says that no other Democrat now stands at the head of the Presidential alley. The Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette echoes the statement, as does the Chicago Herald and the Richmond State. All these are representative Democratic journals. The proposition of those pronouncing for Mr. Cleveland runs about the same throughout all the journalistic expressions of Democratic opinion. It fairly represents the division of party sentiment concerning the two men. The preponderance in favor of Mr. Cleveland is one of emphasis, and is characterized by a "will not be refused" tone that is significant. It indicates very clearly what is the chief drift of thought concerning Presidential timber for the Democratic craft in 1892.

We admire the spirit of the women who are expected to exhibit specimens of their handiwork at the Chicago World's Fair. They wish their contributions to be placed in the classes to which they belong, and that they shall not be, as is contemplated, set apart and labeled "Woman's Work." That is to say, if a woman exhibits an invention, an art creation, a labor-saving device, or any other result of her genius and skill, she should have all the advantages that there may be in being classed with all others who exhibit in competition any similar work. Why not? Why, if woman is permitted to enter the competitive field of labor and invention, should her exhibits be labeled with the sex of the producer or creator of the idea, or thing shown? The very act of marking the sex of the exhibitor upon the article begs for it some special consideration, and in this itself is unfair to competitors. Why not place a sign over the inventions and exhibits of men—"The work of men"—as well as over the work of women? Is there not as much warrant in reason for the first as the last designation? The exhibits should stand or fall upon their merits. There should be neither discrimination for nor against any exhibit because of the sex of the exhibitor.

The conservative thinking membership of the Irish home rule party will concur with Mr. Gladstone in his expression that to avoid disaster to the party Parnell should retire from its leadership.

THE WESTLERS.

Evan Lewis and J. McInerney Give an Exhibition of Strength and Skill.

Evan Lewis, the noted wrestler, and J. McInerney, a young Irishman of considerable fame in the same direction, gave a splendid exhibition of that art at the Clunie Opera-house last evening, under the management of James E. Davies, the so-called "Parsion." Although it was apparent to all that Lewis' great strength, though the men were starving. That Jameson purchased a slave girl to be slaughtered, to solve the question whether the tribes were cannibals, Assad had reason enough to believe. For he saw the handkerchiefs, the medium of the alleged purchase, delivered, and the captive brought out and executed. Though this giving of the handkerchiefs may have been an innocent act on the part of Jameson, as is contended in defense of his memory, yet Assad's record is not thereby discredited.

Assad's explanation concerning the variance between his affidavit, which is practically a copy of his journal, and his oral statement, is reasonable. He says that it was thought best by the Enin Relief Committee that he should withhold information about the expedition, and hence his facts set out in his journal.

Further concerning the incident of cannibalism, it is worthy of consideration that Jameson's oral relation of the matter, written two weeks prior to his death, is damaging. He says that he gave six handkerchiefs, and did see "the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life." He admits that he made sketches of the cannibalism, not at the moment, but later from memory. He admits that he did not protest, but excuses himself by the execution and all that followed were so sudden that he was dazed.

All in all there is something about the history of that fatal camp that is horrifying. The official records we fear will, when received, disclose facts that will shock the humane sense of the civilized world, and reveal cruelties, tortures and indignities that will make men blush for their sex.

PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTION.

The Georgia Legislature is composed largely of farmers. Most of them are members of the Alliance, and are likewise Democrats, or have been to date. In that Legislature there has been introduced a sweeping anti-alcohol and prohibition law, sweeping the sale of liquors in less quantities than one quart. The fact may be taken to indicate the direction of the Alliance in the South.

If it runs to absolute prohibition it will probably encounter successful opposition that a stringent regulation of the traffic will not awaken. In the recent election prohibition was directly voted upon in Nebraska, and was defeated by 40,000 majority in a total vote of 200,000. In Kansas the vote on prohibition was indirect, and the party championing it was defeated. In Iowa the prohibition question was presented in the same way, and the Prohibitionists were snored under.

In the three States named the Prohibitionists put forth their best efforts, spent much money in prohibition literature, and the party sent its best speakers into those communities, which are States where it has more likelihood of success than in any other, if we except Georgia. The Voice, the organ of the Prohibition party, says that through its agency alone \$40,000 were sent into Nebraska to aid the Prohibition contest, yet the result was as stated.

There is a great deal of wisdom in the remark of the Minneapolis Times that the effect of the enactment of radical prohibition laws has been always to check temperance work. When the law comes, the friends of reform stand back and await results, and the results have been disappointments in the main, because the law on the statute books silences the educational work of temperance and detracts from the power and the motives of the plea made in the name of intelligence and virtue. This, our contemporary asserts, was precisely the effect in Iowa after the State procured her prohibitory law. But there

is no evidence of record that any such results have followed legislation to restrict the influence of the saloons and their existence in the country.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER is positive that Governor Hill will make a good Senator, but finds in him no qualifications fitting him for the Presidency. It declares that Mr. Cleveland is the only man in sight who can lead the Democratic party as a Presidential nominee. On the other hand, the Atlanta Constitution, as Democratic as is its Charleston contemporary, is equally positive that Governor Hill must be selected as the Democratic nominee for President. The New York Globe concurs with the News and Courier, saying that no other man but Mr. Cleveland can be seriously considered as in the race. The Savannah (Ga.) News takes the same view, and says that no other Democrat now stands at the head of the Presidential alley. The Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette echoes the statement, as does the Chicago Herald and the Richmond State. All these are representative Democratic journals. The proposition of those pronouncing for Mr. Cleveland runs about the same throughout all the journalistic expressions of Democratic opinion. It fairly represents the division of party sentiment concerning the two men. The preponderance in favor of Mr. Cleveland is one of emphasis, and is characterized by a "will not be refused" tone that is significant. It indicates very clearly what is the chief drift of thought concerning Presidential timber for the Democratic craft in 1892.

We admire the spirit of the women who are expected to exhibit specimens of their handiwork at the Chicago World's Fair. They wish their contributions to be placed in the classes to which they belong, and that they shall not be, as is contemplated, set apart and labeled "Woman's Work." That is to say, if a woman exhibits an invention, an art creation, a labor-saving device, or any other result of her genius and skill, she should have all the advantages that there may be in being classed with all others who exhibit in competition any similar work. Why not? Why, if woman is permitted to enter the competitive field of labor and invention, should her exhibits be labeled with the sex of the producer or creator of the idea, or thing shown? The very act of marking the sex of the exhibitor upon the article begs for it some special consideration, and in this itself is unfair to competitors. Why not place a sign over the inventions and exhibits of men—"The work of men"—as well as over the work of women? Is there not as much warrant in reason for the first as the last designation? The exhibits should stand or fall upon their merits. There should be neither discrimination for nor against any exhibit because of the sex of the exhibitor.

The conservative thinking membership of the Irish home rule party will concur with Mr. Gladstone in his expression that to avoid disaster to the party Parnell should retire from its leadership.

THE WESTLERS.

Evan Lewis and J. McInerney Give an Exhibition of Strength and Skill.

Evan Lewis, the noted wrestler, and J. McInerney, a young Irishman of considerable fame in the same direction, gave a splendid exhibition of that art at the Clunie Opera-house last evening, under the management of James E. Davies, the so-called "Parsion." Although it was apparent to all that Lewis' great strength, though the men were starving. That Jameson purchased a slave girl to be slaughtered, to solve the question whether the tribes were cannibals, Assad had reason enough to believe. For he saw the handkerchiefs, the medium of the alleged purchase, delivered, and the captive brought out and executed. Though this giving of the handkerchiefs may have been an innocent act on the part of Jameson, as is contended in defense of his memory, yet Assad's record is not thereby discredited.

Assad's explanation concerning the variance between his affidavit, which is practically a copy of his journal, and his oral statement, is reasonable. He says that it was thought best by the Enin Relief Committee that he should withhold information about the expedition, and hence his facts set out in his journal.

Further concerning the incident of cannibalism, it is worthy of consideration that Jameson's oral relation of the matter, written two weeks prior to his death, is damaging. He says that he gave six handkerchiefs, and did see "the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life." He admits that he made sketches of the cannibalism, not at the moment, but later from memory. He admits that he did not protest, but excuses himself by the execution and all that followed were so sudden that he was dazed.

All in all there is something about the history of that fatal camp that is horrifying. The official records we fear will, when received, disclose facts that will shock the humane sense of the civilized world, and reveal cruelties, tortures and indignities that will make men blush for their sex.

PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTION.

The Georgia Legislature is composed largely of farmers. Most of them are members of the Alliance, and are likewise Democrats, or have been to date. In that Legislature there has been introduced a sweeping anti-alcohol and prohibition law, sweeping the sale of liquors in less quantities than one quart. The fact may be taken to indicate the direction of the Alliance in the South.

If it runs to absolute prohibition it will probably encounter successful opposition that a stringent regulation of the traffic will not awaken. In the recent election prohibition was directly voted upon in Nebraska, and was defeated by 40,000 majority in a total vote of 200,000. In Kansas the vote on prohibition was indirect, and the party championing it was defeated. In Iowa the prohibition question was presented in the same way, and the Prohibitionists were snored under.

In the three States named the Prohibitionists put forth their best efforts, spent much money in prohibition literature, and the party sent its best speakers into those communities, which are States where it has more likelihood of success than in any other, if we except Georgia. The Voice, the organ of the Prohibition party, says that through its agency alone \$40,000 were sent into Nebraska to aid the Prohibition contest, yet the result was as stated.

There is a great deal of wisdom in the remark of the Minneapolis Times that the effect of the enactment of radical prohibition laws has been always to check temperance work. When the law comes, the friends of reform stand back and await results, and the results have been disappointments in the main, because the law on the statute books silences the educational work of temperance and detracts from the power and the motives of the plea made in the name of intelligence and virtue. This, our contemporary asserts, was precisely the effect in Iowa after the State procured her prohibitory law. But there

is no evidence of record that any such results have followed legislation to restrict the influence of the saloons and their existence in the country.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER is positive that Governor Hill will make a good Senator, but finds in him no qualifications fitting him for the Presidency. It declares that Mr. Cleveland is the only man in sight who can lead the Democratic party as a Presidential nominee. On the other hand, the Atlanta Constitution, as Democratic as is its Charleston contemporary, is equally positive that Governor Hill must be selected as the Democratic nominee for President. The New York Globe concurs with the News and Courier, saying that no other man but Mr. Cleveland can be seriously considered as in the race. The Savannah (Ga.) News takes the same view, and says that no other Democrat now stands at the head of the Presidential alley. The Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette echoes the statement, as does the Chicago Herald and the Richmond State. All these are representative Democratic journals. The proposition of those pronouncing for Mr. Cleveland runs about the same throughout all the journalistic expressions of Democratic opinion. It fairly represents the division of party sentiment concerning the two men. The preponderance in favor of Mr. Cleveland is one of emphasis, and is characterized by a "will not be refused" tone that is significant. It indicates very clearly what is the chief drift of thought concerning Presidential timber for the Democratic craft in 1892.

We admire the spirit of the women who are expected to exhibit specimens of their handiwork at the Chicago World's Fair. They wish their contributions to be placed in the classes to which they belong, and that they shall not be, as is contemplated, set apart and labeled "Woman's Work." That is to say, if a woman exhibits an invention, an art creation, a labor-saving device, or any other result of her genius and skill, she should have all the advantages that there may be in being classed with all others who exhibit in competition any similar work. Why not? Why, if woman is permitted to enter the competitive field of labor and invention, should her exhibits be labeled with the sex of the producer or creator of the idea, or thing shown? The very act of marking the sex of the exhibitor upon the article begs for it some special consideration, and in this itself is unfair to competitors. Why not place a sign over the inventions and exhibits of men—"The work of men"—as well as over the work of women? Is there not as much warrant in reason for the first as the last designation? The exhibits should stand or fall upon their merits. There should be neither discrimination for nor against any exhibit because of the sex of the exhibitor.

The conservative thinking membership of the Irish home rule party will concur with Mr. Gladstone in his expression that to avoid disaster to the party Parnell should retire from its leadership.

THE WESTLERS.

Evan Lewis and J. McInerney Give an Exhibition of Strength and Skill.

Evan Lewis, the noted wrestler, and J. McInerney, a young Irishman of considerable fame in the same direction, gave a splendid exhibition of that art at the Clunie Opera-house last evening, under the management of James E. Davies, the so-called "Parsion." Although it was apparent to all that Lewis' great strength, though the men were starving. That Jameson purchased a slave girl to be slaughtered, to solve the question whether the tribes were cannibals, Assad had reason enough to believe. For he saw the handkerchiefs, the medium of the alleged purchase, delivered, and the captive brought out and executed. Though this giving of the handkerchiefs may have been an innocent act on the part of Jameson, as is contended in defense of his memory, yet Assad's record is not thereby discredited.

Assad's explanation concerning the variance between his affidavit, which is practically a copy of his journal, and his oral statement, is reasonable. He says that it was thought best by the Enin Relief Committee that he should withhold information about the expedition, and hence his facts set out in his journal.

Further concerning the incident of cannibalism, it is worthy of consideration that Jameson's oral relation of the matter, written two weeks prior to his death, is damaging. He says that he gave six handkerchiefs, and did see "the most horrible scene I ever witnessed in my life." He admits that he made sketches of the cannibalism, not at the moment, but later from memory. He admits that he did not protest, but excuses himself by the execution and all that followed were so sudden that he was dazed.

All in all there is something about the history of that fatal camp that is horrifying. The official records we fear will, when received, disclose facts that will shock the humane sense of the civilized world, and reveal cruelties, tortures and indignities that will make men blush for their sex.

PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTION.

The Georgia Legislature is composed largely of farmers. Most of them are members of the Alliance, and are likewise Democrats, or have been to date. In that Legislature there has been introduced a sweeping anti-alcohol and prohibition law, sweeping the sale of liquors in less quantities than one quart. The fact may be taken to indicate the direction of the Alliance in the South.

If it runs to absolute prohibition it will probably encounter successful opposition that a stringent regulation of the traffic will not awaken. In the recent election prohibition was directly voted upon in Nebraska, and was defeated by 40,000 majority in a total vote of 200,000. In Kansas the vote on prohibition was indirect, and the party championing it was defeated. In Iowa the prohibition question was presented in the same way, and the Prohibitionists were snored under.

In the three States named the Prohibitionists put forth their best efforts, spent much money in prohibition literature, and the party sent its best speakers into those communities, which are States where it has more likelihood of success than in any other, if we except Georgia. The Voice, the organ of the Prohibition party, says that through its agency alone \$40,000 were sent into Nebraska to aid the Prohibition contest, yet the result was as stated.

There is a great deal of wisdom in the remark of the Minneapolis Times that the effect of the enactment of radical prohibition laws has been always to check temperance work. When the law comes, the friends of reform stand back and await results, and the results have been disappointments in the main, because the law on the statute books silences the educational work of temperance and detracts from the power and the motives of the plea made in the name of intelligence and virtue. This, our contemporary asserts, was precisely the effect in Iowa after the State procured her prohibitory law. But there

is no evidence of record that any such results have followed legislation to restrict the influence of the saloons and their existence in the country.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER is positive that Governor Hill will make a good Senator, but finds in him no qualifications fitting him for the Presidency. It declares that Mr. Cleveland is the only man in sight who can lead the Democratic party as a Presidential nominee. On the other hand, the Atlanta Constitution, as Democratic as is its Charleston contemporary, is equally positive that Governor Hill must be selected as the Democratic nominee for President. The New York Globe concurs with the News and Courier, saying that no other man but Mr. Cleveland can be seriously considered as in the race. The Savannah (Ga.) News takes the same view, and says that no other Democrat now stands at the head of the Presidential alley. The Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette echoes the statement, as does the Chicago Herald and the Richmond State. All these are representative Democratic journals. The proposition of those pronouncing for Mr. Cleveland runs about the same throughout all the journalistic expressions of Democratic opinion. It fairly represents the division of party sentiment concerning the two men. The preponderance in favor of Mr. Cleveland is one of emphasis, and is characterized by a "will not be refused" tone that is significant. It indicates very clearly what is the chief drift of thought concerning Presidential timber for the Democratic craft in 1892.

We admire the spirit of the women who are expected to exhibit specimens of their handiwork at the Chicago World's Fair. They wish their contributions to be placed in the classes to which they belong, and that they shall not be, as is contemplated, set apart and labeled "Woman's Work." That is to say, if a woman exhibits an invention, an art creation, a labor-saving device, or any other result of her genius and skill, she should have all the advantages that there may be in being classed with all others who exhibit in competition any similar work. Why not? Why, if woman is permitted to enter the competitive field of labor and invention, should her exhibits be labeled with the sex of the producer or creator of the idea, or thing shown? The very act of marking the sex of the exhibitor upon the article begs for it some special consideration, and in this itself is unfair to competitors. Why not place a sign over the inventions and exhibits of men—"The work of men"—as well as over the work of women? Is there not as much warrant in reason for the first as the last designation? The exhibits should stand or fall upon their merits. There should be neither discrimination for nor against any exhibit because of the sex of the exhibitor.

ANGED DAILY—NONPAREIL.

CORN MEAL.
STAR MILLS AND
1020 Fifth street,
all kinds of mea.
cks, produce, grain.
Special attention
ness corn meal and
the principal cities
"U-T" 2

ages, Etc.
AT MOST REASON-
Plumbing and Gas
ing will receive

716 K St. 621-3m

BATTLE OF THE WITS.

DEWEY AND CLEVELAND MEASURE POST-PRANDIAL BLADES.

Dewey's Speech on Reciprocity and Cleveland's Reply and Keen Satire.

The New York Chamber of Commerce held its annual banquet on Wednesday night. The speakers were Chauncey M. Dewey, President Smith, President Eliot, of Harvard; Carl Schurz and George Wm. Curtis, and the unexpected speaker was Mr. Cleveland. The passage between Mr. Dewey and Mr. Cleveland was reported by telegraph, but the report was bungled and badly put together, and failed to present clearly the points of the battle of wits—in some respects it misinterpreted the remarks of the speakers. We reproduce from the New York Times of the 26th the two speeches which have occasioned so much comment, omitting the references to repeated applause and laughter:

MR. DEWEY'S SPEECH.

Chauncey M. Dewey received a liberal share of friendly applause when he arose to talk on the subject of "Commercial Reciprocity." He secured two or three good points with his listeners when he referred to the admirable financial condition of commerce and financial reciprocity in the crisis just passed, but stumbled badly when he touched on politics. He spoke admiringly of James G. Blaine's reciprocity views, and incidentally alluded to the fact that Grover Cleveland had been placed in nomination for President by the vote of Congressmen from Illinois. Immediately there was an outburst of applause that increased in volume and enthusiasm until it took the form of an ovation to Mr. Cleveland. The applause and cheering lasted for several seconds.

Mr. Dewey appeared surprised at the effect of an illusion which he had evidently intended to be jocular. He chose his course quickly, however, and made a few remarks and a defense of a stanch party man.

"If such an event as Mr. Springer's speech should be brought about, then I would like to recreate the conditions of 1888 and place James G. Blaine in the field and start on a fair race with Cleveland. Some applause followed this remark, but compared to the applause bestowed upon Cleveland's name was as a summer shower is to a thunder storm. Probably never before at a public banquet has Mr. Dewey so completely put his foot in it. He seemed to feel the situation keenly, and he remarked plaintively that he felt alone standing on a platform with his friends ex-President Cleveland, George William Curtis, President Eliot of Harvard, Horace White of the Post and Charles R. Miller of the Times. He thought that under the circumstances the Hon. Carl Schurz ought to come to his rescue.

Turning his attention abruptly to his subject, Mr. Dewey exclaimed: "What is reciprocity? I am of the opinion and feel like saying, if Bishop Foster will excuse me, that it is in the line of the golden rule to do unto others as they do unto you."

After a while the speaker took seriously the threat of his subject and spoke earnestly and eloquently in the following vein:

"The events of the last few days have developed a peril which I do not expect to see. We sell to Europe hundreds of millions of dollars worth of breadstuffs, provisions and live stock. They are coming to us with their money, and we are paying the expenses of our farming, opening new fields to the plow, giving us capital for business, and the surplus increases our national wealth. We sell other hundreds of millions of dollars worth of cotton which goes into garments worn across the sea, and that money comes back to still further aid to our prosperity and richness. We sell other hundreds of millions of railroad stocks and bonds. That money goes into roads and rolling stock, and by no process can be turned again into cash. Suddenly a financial cyclone strikes London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Frankfurt, Argentina, Turkey, Egypt, and cannot be sold. Then their bankers and investors pour upon us an avalanche of our stocks and bonds and say, 'Take back your securities and return us our money.' We find we have made a call loan and must take up the collateral. Within the past few weeks we have stood the strain of the repurchase of all our bonds and the sale of our securities. It was a fearful test, but it has superbly demonstrated the strength of our financial situation, the soundness of our credit, and the permanence of our prosperity."

"The eight thousand millions of dollars which are the creation of the railroads, the securities which are the basis of our business and credit. But that is not all. We have a reserve which we have been filling, may pour upon us a stream of securities which will reduce values from 25 to 50 per cent. Such a calamity would at certain times suspend the business of the country and bring about bankruptcy and ruin. These tremendous possibilities will be averted as we become rich enough to absorb our own securities and loan our own money for our own development. We increase our available resources we must enlarge the area of the markets for our surplus products. The solution of our dangerous problem and the key to our future prosperity lie largely in the direction of commercial reciprocity among the nations of all America."

"An imaginary line 4,000 miles in length divides the United States from Canada. For all the purposes of trade, tariff and taxation, Canada is independent of Great Britain. She has an area larger than that of the whole United States. She possesses incalculable resources which under varying circumstances could be developed. She has already a population larger than that of the State of New York. She needs our commodities and we need hers in equal measure, and they are to be exchanged to the infinite advantage of both countries. The protectionist who believes that tariffs should be levied upon the principle of protection, the revenue reformer who believes that they should be exacted only for revenue, the free trader who thinks that they should not be imposed at all, could all agree upon the principle that whatever exists in the United States should be adopted by the Canadian Parliament and made applicable alike along all the coasts of the United States and Canada as well as the rest of the world. But between themselves there should be the largest reciprocity and closest commercial relations."

The conditions of our trade with South America are a stigma upon us as a commercial nation. We buy from South America 12,000,000 worth of goods a year more than we sell to them. This is paid in cash through London, and the English banker collects from us over \$1,000,000 in commissions for the transaction of the business. It is easy to imagine the incalculable advantages which our farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and railroads would derive from reciprocal purchases from us, if only to the extent of this \$12,000,000 a year."

Mr. Dewey stirred up Dr. Eliot by expressing the belief that it would be a good idea for American legislators to relegate political economy, with athletics, to the American colleges.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TALKS OF MR. DEWEY.

It had been arranged and agreed that Mr. Cleveland should make no speech. But when President Smith announced at the close of Mr. Schurz's address that volunteer speeches were in order the company arose. Mr. Cleveland said that he had been so land should say something. He withstood the demand for a long time, but the cries and the cheering were so voluminous, so persistent, and so unabated that he was compelled to respond. He urged an excuse for his tardiness in responding that he came to the banquet as an honored member who was not to be called on for a speech. He had eaten his dinner in that comfortable assurance and he had enjoyed himself immensely. He did not think it was fair to disturb the general contentment of the party and he did not believe it was right or just when a company had been so completely lulled by the sweet music of the other speakers, that any one should go around firing off a blunderbuss.

If he must speak, however, he would say that he should go home with confused ideas. He had been listening to a great deal about music and education and literature and commerce and reciprocity. It was what he had said about reciprocity that confused him the most. If it were such a good thing to have reciprocity with Spanish-speaking people as he had been so glowingly described, why was it not a good thing to have reciprocity with people that spoke our language? If our breadstuffs had opened a market in foreign countries, why was it not beneficial to develop and cultivate that market? He believed in the old saying that a bird in the

hand is worth two in the bush, and he could not see why we should neglect a market that was so near and so profitable. He said that if England and France had such a spirit of reciprocity in the financial troubles they should not be given a chance in commerce."

He was strongly tempted to say something about Mr. Dewey, but the fact that the other speaker of the evening had metaphorically jumped on that gentleman made him hesitate. Still Mr. Dewey was able to stand a great deal of jumping, and was competent to fight any number of men who might attack him.

"When Mr. Dewey spoke of Mr. Springer in the last night's speech," said Mr. Cleveland, "I could not help thinking that Mr. Springer had learned the trick of nominating a man for President in himself."

At that time Mr. Springer said a very innocent thing, and he was probably intended to the utterance by Mr. Dewey's exclamation. I well remember the first time I ever saw Mr. Dewey. It was at Albany. At that time I was Governor of the State, and the occasion was a banquet of some kind—a fire company's anniversary or something of that sort. I was then a quiet, unassuming man, content and happy in the belief that I was doing the State some service. I had prepared a most elaborate address, and when I had given utterance to it Mr. Dewey arose and congratulated the people that they had at last elected a Governor who could make an after-dinner speech. He said many other nice and complimentary things of me, and then made this statement:

"I know of nothing better for the Democratic party than that it should nominate Mr. Cleveland for the highest gift within the power of the people. And I know of nothing better for the Republican party than that it should nominate for the Presidency that great and glorious statesman whose name rises in the minds of every one here, but do not rise to my lips."

"I was astonished and puzzled. My severity was disturbed. It was the first nomination I had received for the Presidency, and I was agitated. One other thought came to my mind, and it has lingered there ever since. That concerned the identity of the great unnamed statesman to whom Mr. Dewey had alluded, and the inevitable conclusion was forced upon me that the reason Mr. Dewey did not mention that statesman's name was because he was suddenly struck with overwhelming modesty. Now, I submit to you if this example of Mr. Dewey's does not excuse Mr. Springer."

"Well, as time advanced there was a National Administration with which I had something to do. At last I have been held responsible for all the errors and reverses of my party since that time. Nevertheless I made up my mind to do the duty of Mr. Dewey's Albany nomination of me for the Presidency that I would return the compliment and nominate for the Presidency whoever I could do so without harm to myself. Surely that is reciprocity."

"But the difference between Mr. Dewey and myself in this matter of nomination—he was all magnanimity and generosity and I am all selfishness. He said so many kind and complimentary things of me that I felt that I was under a great obligation to him. He declared that, while he had always regarded Mr. Dewey as an ideal man and in whom there was rare President material, after what Mr. Dewey had said of that fellow Cleveland, the Western adherent would not vote for him for Town-caster. All this while with it he had knowledge and a confession, and I still declare that, whenever I can do so without harm to myself, I will return the compliment of Mr. Dewey's kindness and nominate him for the Presidency."

APPOINTMENT.

The Republicans Propose to Pass a Bill the Coming Session.

WASHINGTON, November 27th.—The problem of the appointment will be considered next Tuesday by the House Committee, a meeting having been called for that day by Chairman Dannel. Dannel has no doubt of the passage of the appointment bill during the coming session. "We will have a Republican quorum here," he said, "if for no other purpose than to pass the bill which I have just introduced." Under the Dannel bill, framed as it was upon the idea that the population would be about 50,000,000, the membership of the Fifty-third Congress would be 350. As the census has shown the population to be only about 35,000,000, it is evident that some changes, Mr. Dannel is certain, however, that there will be no less than 30 members in the House of Representatives to reduce the ratio so as to secure that number. "A great many leading men," he said to the California Associated Press correspondent, "are pressing for a bill to reduce the ratio so as to secure that number. I am quite certain that we will not stay at 352. Nearly all the States are asking for a reduction, and no member wants the number of his constituents increased. He has enough to do as it is. I do not believe the English House, and I believe the younger generation will live to see that number. Dannel regards as impractical the proposition advanced by Springer to keep the membership at 352 and increase the ratio of representation. He says that 'this would reduce the size of the delegations of the older States in the East, a condition which would create great opposition.' He asserts, with great emphasis, that 'as the census has been completed and announced the duty of this House is to make the apportionment.' He added, 'the Republicans will be here to make it.'

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

Joseph Wood to Be Executed the Coming Week.

New York, November 27th.—The World's Sing Sing special reporters were made yesterday with an electric apparatus to be used at next week's execution of Joseph Wood, the convicted murderer. A current of 1,500 volts was sent through a strong, healthy horse, causing instant death. Warden Brush is greatly pleased with the success of the experiment. He has no hesitation in asserting that Wood's death will be instantaneous and painless. The only question now is the manner of applying the electrodes. Two or more tests will probably be made to settle this point. The protectionist who believes that tariffs should be levied upon the principle of protection, the revenue reformer who believes that they should be exacted only for revenue, the free trader who thinks that they should not be imposed at all, could all agree upon the principle that whatever exists in the United States should be adopted by the Canadian Parliament and made applicable alike along all the coasts of the United States and Canada as well as the rest of the world. But between themselves there should be the largest reciprocity and closest commercial relations."

SALOON ROW.

It Results in Three Men Being Seriously Wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, November 27th.—John Camacho, and Antonio Geriello, an Austrian, and a man in a saloon this evening by Martin Watson.

A number of men were in the saloon drinking and became excited in a quarrel. Watson drew his revolver and began firing. Geriello and Camacho were hit in the head and the other man was not seriously wounded. Another of the crowd received a bullet in the thigh, causing only a flesh wound.

Watson escaped, but was arrested on the river bank later. When brought to the police station he denied all knowledge of the affair.

Stanford University.

Before his departure for the Stanford Stanford for shipment East of over 100 fine horses from his Palo Alto stables. The animals will be sent in charge of a trainer, and are to be sold at auction in New York city.

Mr. Stanford also issued orders relative to the work on the University building at Menlo Park. Ground was broken yesterday for the grand museum, which is to be added to the institution, and 300 men will commence work on the building at once. It is to be of sandstone, and its architecture will be in keeping with that of the other University buildings. The cost of the new museum structure will be \$100,000, and the equipment will cost as much more. At the present working force on the University buildings amount to 100 persons. The foundation of the girls' dormitory is about completed, and the stone masons will commence work next week.

Business Buildings Burned.

RAYVILLE (La.), November 27th.—A fire to-day consumed nearly all the main business block in this town, north of Vicksburg, on the Shreveport and Pacific Railroad. Loss, \$30,000; insurance one-half.

Fate in the Back and Hips.

Kate McBurney, 175 Fifth street, Detroit, Michigan, writes:

"A year ago I was taken with severe pain in my back and hips. It continued to grow worse, until I had to keep my bed. I tried several remedies that were recommended, without doing me any good. I then put on two Alcock's Plasters. They took the pain away so quick that I was able to get up in the two or three days, and in a week was entirely recovered. I was also cured of a chronic cough by the use of Alcock's Plasters."

Social Laws for Girls.

"You think the laws of society are severe. You do not believe that conventionality is a great sword held up, not to strike you, but to protect you, and you shrug your pretty shoulders and say: 'I know I was doing nothing wrong and I don't care what people say.'"



A Warning to Your Daughter, In the NOVEMBER Ladies' Home Journal.

Let your wife read it. Have it regularly in the family. Half a million copies already go to Half a Million families. A larger circulation than ever before attained by any magazine in the world.

Another topic in the November Journal is an article under the caption "How we make ourselves ridiculous. How we miss that nice balance of ready thinking before folks, that gives one ease—that hardest achievement—ease."

NOVEMBER ready on the News Stands. 10 Cents a Copy.

Send us ONE DOLLAR for an 1891 Subscription and you may have the THANKSGIVING and CHRISTMAS numbers FREE.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, November 27th.

WHEAT—Market quiet. No. 1, 1.10; No. 2, 1.05; No. 3, 1.00; No. 4, .95; No. 5, .90; No. 6, .85; No. 7, .80; No. 8, .75; No. 9, .70; No. 10, .65; No. 11, .60; No. 12, .55; No. 13, .50; No. 14, .45; No. 15, .40; No. 16, .35; No. 17, .30; No. 18, .25; No. 19, .20; No. 20, .15; No. 21, .10; No. 22, .05; No. 23, .00; No. 24, .00; No. 25, .00; No. 26, .00; No. 27, .00; No. 28, .00; No. 29, .00; No. 30, .00; No. 31, .00; No. 32, .00; No. 33, .00; No. 34, .00; No. 35, .00; No. 36, .00; No. 37, .00; No. 38, .00; No. 39, .00; No. 40, .00; No. 41, .00; No. 42, .00; No. 43, .00; No. 44, .00; No. 45, .00; No. 46, .00; No. 47, .00; No. 48, .00; No. 49, .00; No. 50, .00; No. 51, .00; No. 52, .00; No. 53, .00; No. 54, .00; No. 55, .00; No. 56, .00; No. 57, .00; No. 58, .00; No. 59, .00; No. 60, .00; No. 61, .00; No. 62, .00; No. 63, .00; No. 64, .00; No. 65, .00; No. 66, .00; No. 67, .00; No. 68, .00; No. 69, .00; No. 70, .00; No. 71, .00; No. 72, .00; No. 73, .00; No. 74, .00; No. 75, .00; No. 76, .00; No. 77, .00; No. 78, .00; No. 79, .00; No. 80, .00; No. 81, .00; No. 82, .00; No. 83, .00; No. 84, .00; No. 85, .00; No. 86, .00; No. 87, .00; No. 88, .00; No. 89, .00; No. 90, .00; No. 91, .00; No. 92, .00; No. 93, .00; No. 94, .00; No. 95, .00; No. 96, .00; No. 97, .00; No. 98, .00; No. 99, .00; No. 100, .00; No. 101, .00; No. 102, .00; No. 103, .00; No. 104, .00; No. 105, .00; No. 106, .00; No. 107, .00; No. 108, .00; No. 109, .00; No. 110, .00; No. 111, .00; No. 112, .00; No. 113, .00; No. 114, .00; No. 115, .00; No. 116, .00; No. 117, .00; No. 118, .00; No. 119, .00; No. 120, .00; No. 121, .00; No. 122, .00; No. 123, .00; No. 124, .00; No. 125, .00; No. 126, .00; No. 127, .00; No. 128, .00; No. 129, .00; No. 130, .00; No. 131, .00; No. 132, .00; No. 133, .00; No. 134, .00; No. 135, .00; No. 136, .00; No. 137, .00; No. 138, .00; No. 139, .00; No. 140, .00; No. 141, .00; No. 142, .00; No. 143, .00; No. 144, .00; No. 145, .00; No. 146, .00; No. 147, .00; No. 148, .00; No. 149, .00; No. 150, .00; No. 151, .00; No. 152, .00; No. 153, .00; No. 154, .00; No. 155, .00; No. 156, .00; No. 157, .00; No. 158, .00; No. 159, .00; No. 160, .00; No. 161, .00; No. 162, .00; No. 163, .00; No. 164, .00; No. 165, .00; No. 166, .00; No. 167, .00; No. 168, .00; No. 169, .00; No. 170, .00; No. 171, .00; No. 172, .00; No. 173, .00; No. 174, .00; No. 175, .00; No. 176, .00; No. 177, .00; No. 178, .00; No. 179, .00; No. 180, .00; No. 181, .00; No. 182, .00; No. 183, .00; No. 184, .00; No. 185, .00; No. 186, .00; No. 187, .00; No. 188, .00; No. 189, .00; No. 190, .00; No. 191, .00; No. 192, .00; No. 193, .00; No. 194, .00; No. 195, .00; No. 196, .00; No. 197, .00; No. 198, .00; No. 199, .00; No. 200, .00; No. 201, .00; No. 202, .00; No. 203, .00; No. 204, .00; No. 205, .00; No. 206, .00; No. 207, .00; No. 208, .00; No. 209, .00; No. 210, .00; No. 211, .00; No. 212, .00; No. 213, .00; No. 214, .00; No. 215, .00; No. 216, .00; No. 217, .00; No. 218, .00; No. 219, .00; No. 220, .00; No. 221, .00; No. 222, .00; No. 223, .00; No. 224, .00; No. 225, .00; No. 226, .00; No. 227, .00; No. 228, .00; No. 229, .00; No. 230, .00; No. 231, .00; No. 232, .00; No. 233, .00; No. 234, .00; No. 235, .00; No. 236, .00; No. 237, .00; No. 238, .00; No. 239, .00; No. 240, .00; No. 241, .00; No. 242, .00; No. 243, .00; No. 244, .00; No. 245, .00; No. 246, .00; No. 247, .00; No. 248, .00; No. 249, .00; No. 250, .00; No. 251, .00; No. 252, .00; No. 253, .00; No. 254, .00; No. 255, .00; No. 256, .00; No. 257, .00; No. 258, .00; No. 259, .00; No. 260, .00; No. 261, .00; No. 262, .00; No. 263, .00; No. 264, .00; No. 265, .00; No. 266, .00; No. 267, .00; No. 268, .00; No. 269, .00; No. 270, .00; No. 271, .00; No. 272, .00; No. 273, .00; No. 274, .00; No. 275, .00; No. 276, .00; No. 277, .00; No. 278, .00; No. 279, .00; No. 280, .00; No. 281, .00; No. 282, .00; No. 283, .00; No. 284, .00; No. 285, .00; No. 286, .00; No. 287, .00; No. 288, .00; No. 289, .00; No. 290, .00; No. 291, .00; No. 292, .00; No. 293, .00; No. 294, .00; No. 295, .00; No. 296, .00; No. 297, .00; No. 298, .00; No. 299, .00; No. 300, .00; No. 301, .00; No. 302, .00; No. 303, .00; No. 304, .00; No. 305, .00; No. 306, .00; No. 307, .00; No. 308, .00; No. 309, .00; No. 310, .00; No. 311, .00; No. 312, .00; No. 313, .00; No. 314, .00; No. 315, .00; No. 316, .00; No. 317, .00; No. 318, .00; No. 319, .00; No. 320, .00; No. 321, .00; No. 322, .00; No. 323, .00; No. 324, .00; No. 325, .00; No. 326, .00; No. 327, .00; No. 328, .00; No. 329, .00; No. 330, .00; No. 331, .00; No. 332, .00; No. 333, .00; No. 334, .00; No. 335, .00; No. 336, .00; No. 337, .00; No. 338, .00; No. 339, .00; No. 340, .00; No. 341, .00; No. 342, .00; No. 343, .00; No. 344, .00; No. 345, .00; No. 346, .00; No. 347, .00; No. 348, .00; No. 349, .00; No. 350, .00; No. 351, .00; No. 352, .00; No. 353, .00; No. 354, .00; No. 355, .00; No. 356, .00; No. 357, .00; No. 358, .00; No. 359, .00; No. 360, .00; No. 361, .00; No. 362, .00; No. 363, .00; No. 364, .00; No. 365, .00; No. 366, .00; No. 367, .00; No. 368, .00; No. 369, .00; No. 370, .00; No. 371, .00; No. 372, .00; No. 373, .00; No. 374, .00; No. 375, .00; No. 376, .00; No. 377, .00; No. 378, .00; No. 379, .00; No. 380, .00; No. 381, .00; No. 382, .00; No. 383, .00; No. 384, .00; No. 385, .00; No. 386, .00; No. 387, .00; No. 388, .00; No. 389, .00; No. 390, .00; No. 391, .00; No. 392, .00; No. 393, .00; No. 394, .00; No. 395, .00; No. 396, .00; No. 397, .00; No. 398, .00; No. 399, .00; No. 400, .00; No. 401, .00; No. 402, .00; No. 403, .00; No. 404, .00; No. 405, .00; No. 406, .00; No. 407, .00; No. 408, .00; No. 409, .00; No. 410, .00; No. 411, .00; No. 412, .00; No. 413, .00; No. 414, .00; No. 415, .00; No. 416, .00; No. 417, .00; No. 418, .00; No. 419, .00; No. 420, .00; No. 421, .00; No. 422, .00; No. 423, .00; No. 424, .00; No. 425, .00; No. 426, .00; No. 427, .00; No. 428, .00; No. 429, .00; No. 430, .00; No. 431, .00; No. 432, .00; No. 433, .00; No. 434, .00; No. 435, .00; No. 436, .00; No. 437, .00; No. 438, .00; No. 439, .00; No. 440, .00; No. 441, .00; No. 442, .00; No. 443, .00; No. 444, .00; No. 445, .00; No. 446, .00; No. 447, .00; No. 448, .00; No. 449, .00; No. 450, .00; No. 451, .00; No. 452, .00; No. 453, .00; No. 454, .00; No. 455, .00; No. 456, .00; No. 457, .00; No. 458, .00; No. 459, .00; No. 460, .00; No. 461, .00; No. 462, .00; No. 463, .00; No. 464, .00; No. 465, .00; No. 466, .00; No. 467, .00; No. 468, .00; No. 469, .00; No. 470, .00; No. 471, .00; No. 472, .00; No. 473, .00; No. 474, .00; No. 475, .00; No. 476, .00; No. 477, .00; No. 478, .00; No. 479, .00; No. 480, .00; No. 481, .00; No. 482, .00; No. 483, .00; No. 484, .00; No. 485, .00; No. 486, .00; No. 487, .00; No. 488, .00; No. 489, .00; No. 490, .00; No. 491, .00; No. 492, .00; No. 493, .00; No. 494, .00; No. 495, .00; No. 496, .00; No. 497, .00; No. 498, .00; No. 499, .00; No. 500, .00; No. 501, .00; No. 502, .00; No. 503, .00; No. 504, .00; No. 505, .00; No. 506, .00; No. 507, .00; No. 508, .00; No. 509, .00; No. 510, .00; No. 511, .00; No. 512, .00; No. 513, .00; No. 514, .00; No. 515, .00; No. 516, .00; No. 517, .00; No. 518, .00; No. 519, .00; No. 520, .00; No. 521, .00; No. 522, .00; No. 523, .00; No. 524, .00; No. 525, .00; No. 526, .00; No. 527, .00; No. 528, .00; No. 529, .00; No. 530, .00; No. 531, .00; No. 532, .00; No. 533, .00; No. 534, .00; No. 535, .00; No. 536, .00; No. 537, .00; No. 538, .00; No. 539, .00; No. 540, .00; No. 541, .00; No. 542, .00; No. 543, .00; No. 544, .00; No. 545, .00; No. 546, .00; No. 547, .00; No. 548, .00; No. 549, .00; No. 550, .00; No. 551, .00; No. 552, .00; No. 553, .00; No. 554, .00; No. 555, .00; No. 556, .00; No. 557, .00; No. 558, .00; No. 559, .00; No. 560, .00; No. 561, .00; No. 562, .00; No. 563, .00; No. 564, .00; No. 565, .00; No. 566, .00; No. 567, .00; No. 568, .00; No. 569, .00; No. 570, .00; No. 571, .00; No. 572, .00; No. 573, .00; No. 574, .00; No. 575, .00; No. 576, .00; No. 577, .00; No. 578, .00; No. 579, .00; No. 580, .00; No. 581, .00; No. 582, .00; No. 583, .00; No. 584, .00; No. 585, .00; No. 586, .00; No. 587, .00; No. 588, .00; No. 589, .00; No. 590, .00; No. 591, .00; No. 592, .00; No. 593, .00; No. 594, .00; No. 595, .00; No. 596, .00; No. 597,